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and hence it is that lesion of the vermis is more apt to produce motor disturbance than lesion of the hemispheres.

The above summarizes the points of chief interest in their paper. It is followed in the journal by a six-page "nota critica" by Luciani, in which he is not careful to spare the feelings of the "youthful authors," as he repeatedly calls them. That it is difficult to make out the exact meaning of a number of Gallerani's and Borgherini's concluding statements may be seen from the fact that Luciani himself, presumably a master of the Italian language, is unable to do so. Before some of their sentences, Luciani says that he "stands with open mouth, like the country bumpkin before his curate, to whose long words his intelligence does not reach." He is not slow, however, in asking whether in this case the intelligence of the curate or the audience is at fault. The criticism abounds toward the end in such expressions as "I giovani autori;" "Qui l'audacia dei valorosi giovani;" "Questo concetto dottrinali;" and the like.

In as far as this is a family quarrel among Italian physiologists, we do not wish to follow it. But if there is anything to be said in favor of the old view of cerebellar function, now is the time to say it. If after the entire cerebellum had been obliterated, as in the case of Luciani's monkey, the animal is able, within an hour after the operation, to "reach out a trembling hand for fruit," it would seem to be proof positive that the mechanism for muscular co-ordination must be somewhere else than in the cerebellum. If on the other hand a lesion of the cerebellum can be made which causes "oscillation," "ataxy," and in general faulty co-ordination of the muscles one hundred and forty-two days after the operation, we are glad to have attention called to the fact.

The Origin of the Sertoli's Cell. WATASE. Am. Naturalist, Vol. XXVI. May, 1892, p. 442.

On the Significance of Spermatogenesis. Ibid. July, 1892, p. 624.

On the Phenomena of Sex Differentiation. Ibid. Jour. of Morphology, Vol. VI. p. 841.

In the above papers Watase advances some new experiments which disprove, or profoundly modify, the old dictum of the cytologists, "Chromatin is unsexed." By the use of differential stains, at any rate, male and female nuclei are found to react differently. Watase employed the three aniline colors, viz., cyanine (blue), eriothosine and chromotrop (red), and found that the nucleus of the ovum stained red, as in the case of most tissue cells, while that of the spermatozoan stained a deep blue. This fact Watase has succeeded in demonstrating for a long and widely different series of animals, including both invertebrates and vertebrates from the starfish to man.

The experiments are chiefly confirmatory of Auerbach's recent investigations, but at one point at least they constitute a decided advance. This is the fact given by the author as the reason for the last paper on the list, that, while the male and female nuclei as found in ovum and spermatozoan are as unlike as blue and red, after penetration of the spermatozoan and before the union of the two, the male and female pro-nuclei come to stain exactly alike.

We are led by the author's statement to the effect that the above papers are of the nature of preliminary communications to look forward to a more complete account of the work. The above is sufficient at any rate to again emphasize the folly of setting bounds to what may be accomplished by the proper refinement of method.